REGISTERED No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,074.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present contract rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

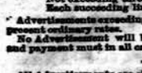
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S "AVA," 2500 Tons, 341 H.P. Commander H. T. Dickinson, on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Yanaon, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

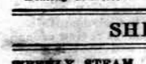
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, on THURSDAY, the 14th March 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBASS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 12th March 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 14th March 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Including all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	16	4	
Port Said	38	17	9	
Messina	50	24	14	
Naples	50	24	14	
Leghorn	50	24	14	
Genoa	50	24	14-10	
Marseilles	42	20	14-10	

Including Wine

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 29th March 1878.
ASSYRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

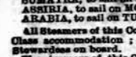
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised in the Local Journal one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.



MR. DAVID MacIVER'S Steamer TUSCANY, Capt. Gocch, will sail from BOMBAY about 2nd March. To be followed by the SICILY, Captain Green, during the middle of April.

The vessels can take a few passengers by special agreement.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April,
and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,159 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. Pett, on the 15th May,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 29th May.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
ITALIA	2,345 ...March	16
OLYMPIA	2,050 424 ... „	30
INDIA	2,289 500 ...April	17
MACEDONIA	2,273 424 ...May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107 424 ... „	8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 500
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Two passengers' medical and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, November 15, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
(a) MONGOLIA	2885	530	A. Coleman	11th Mar.
— YENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(b) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	26th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(c) AUSTRALIA	3963	600	G. F. Cates	8th do
— SUMATRA	2468	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(c) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(c) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May
— CHINA	2916	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(a) DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow...19th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Rabot ...2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2725	450	J. Ormon...16th „
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock, 29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman ..29th March.
SIAM	3090	500	G. N. Hector ....29th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

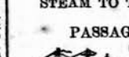
Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 350.



THE fast and favorite Passenger Steamer ZERBINO, Captain Dewdney, will sail about the end of March for Trieste and Venice direct. The vessel is now lying in the Sassoon Dock, where intending passengers can inspect the accommodation which is of the highest class.

Probable length of passage about 23 days. Apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.

THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first class passenger steamer once in every 73 days from Batavia for Port Darien, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide

The first steamer will leave Batavia 8th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows :—

20th July.
2nd October.
14th December.

Through Cargo and passages can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 42 days (about), Calcutta to Adelaide 62 days (about).

For Freight or passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Managing Agents B. I. S. N. Company, Limited, Calcutta.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Bombay.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W., M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100	Rs. 2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24	0 12

TREACHER & CO, (Ld.)

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „ ... „ doz packs	17 0	19 0
„ gilt edged ... „ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 12th MARCH, 1878.

A NEW PIECE!!!
THE
MERCHANT OF VENICE !!!

SHYLOCK!!!
SHYLOCK!!!
SHYLOCK!!!
SHYLOCK!!!
SHYLOCK!!!

MR. FAIRCLOUGH
AS
SHYLOCK!!!

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIAN,
MR. FAIRCLOUGH,
WILL MAKE HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA AS
SHYLOCK,
IN SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF THE
MERCHANT OF VENICE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1-8
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1834.

NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM in FORCE from 1st January 1878. For particulars apply to the Agents

FORBES & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

ANNIVERSARY SOIREE, Town Hall, MONDAY, 18th March. Tea 7-30 p. m. Addresses by Rev. J. Gibson Gregson, of Agra, and others. Admission 8 annas ; Sailors and Soldiers 4 Annas. Tickets at Offices of Messrs. Claridge & Co., Meadow Street ; Rose & Co., Rampart Row ; Mr. Lining, Tract Society's Depôt, Kalbadevie.

B. S. MADON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT is under the entire supervision of experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS, and is kept open DAY and NIGHT.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA will restore Grey Hairs to its original colour. Re. 1-12.
B. S. MADON & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROWLAND'S KALYDORE Beautifies and Improves the Complexion and Eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions of the Skin. Rs. 2-8.
B. S. MADON & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROSSETTER'S HAIR RESTORER acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, consequently its effect is gradual. Re. 1-12.
B. S. MADON & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE warranted to cleanse the Blood from all Impurities arising through whatever cause. Re. 1-6.
B. S. MADON & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARK'S SKIN LOTION is particularly recommended to cleanse Sores, Wounds, Ulcers, &c. As. 12.
B. S. MADON & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARK'S MIRACULOUS SALVE, is the best application for Ulcerated Bad Legs, Abscesses, Bad Breasts, Tumours, &c., &c. As. 12.
B. S. MADON & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

DELICIOUS LIQUID DENTINE, a delightfully refreshing liquid preparation for the Teeth and Gums. It gives a fragrance to the breath equally delicious and agreeable. Re. 1-6.
B. S. MADON & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

A. D. JACKSON,
SUCCESSOR TO THE
BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

A. D. JACKSON, late Salesman of the Bombay Co-operative Society, begs to announce that he has purchased the Good-will, Stock and Fixtures of that Company (now in Liquidation) and intends to carry on the business in the same premises on his own account.

He is clearing out all old and unsaleable goods and laying in a FRESH STOCK of Oilmanstores, &c., &c.

Mr. Jackson will adhere to the system of CASH WITH ORDERS, and being thus enabled to supply good articles at moderate prices, he hopes to retain the custom of all the old Bombay and Mofussil Constituents of the Co-operative Society.

Price Lists will be issued HEREAFTER, and in the meanwhile all articles will be supplied at the prices given in the most recent catalogue of the Co-operative Stores.

He is prepared to execute orders for ANY articles obtainable in Bombay on the most moderate terms, so that up-country Constituents need not hesitate to send any order accompanied by a remittance to cover cost, and they may depend upon having them carefully attended to and the goods despatched SHARP.

For the convenience of up-country Constituents, Messrs. &c. Mr. Jackson will receive deposits to their credit, it being understood that, as the low rates at which goods are priced, business can be carried on only on strictly CASH TERMS.

BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

THACKER & Co. have two sets complete in 15 Volumes half calf which they are instructed to offer at Rs. 350 per set nett Cash.

If not sold at once they will be returned with other stock to Calcutta.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

Also Sutherland's Weekly Reporter—Vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, at Rs. 15 per vol. nett Cash.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000		per 100.
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs.	3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30	„	3 4
„ 3	TRIUMPH	„ 28	„	3 0
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„	2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000		per 100.
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs.	2 8
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20	„	2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18	„	2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18	„	2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15	„	1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000		per 100.
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs.	2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE	„ 18	„	2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15	„	1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

		per 1,000		per 100.
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs.	2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA	„ 15	„	1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

CIGARETTE CASES.

Just received a most elegant assortment of the above.

An early inspection is invited.

CAVITE CIGARS
and
CHEROOTS.
Prima Prima Qualite.
The most superb consignment of the season.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.	FOR LADIES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 130 to Rs. 240.	In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.

ALSO

their large assortment of Fitted

TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS.

Of various sizes and prices.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,

OPENING SQUARE at TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas. From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.	In Morocco and Russia. From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas. From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.	In Morocco. From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.

IRON BOUND AND COVERED WITH STOUT JAPANNED CANVAS, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE.

27 in., 30 in., 33 and 36 in. long.
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 33.

IMPROVED OVERLAND TRUNKS,

FITTED WITH TRAY AND COLLAPSIBLE SPACE FOR SHIRTS.
From Rs. 38 to Rs. 56.

PORTMANTEAUX,

WARRANTED SOLID LEATHER.
From Rs. 38 to Rs. 75.

THE GLADSTONE BAG.

IN PLAIN HIDE or BROWN TAN CANVAS and BLACK LEATHER, is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE,

Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.

Size 16, 20 and 24 inches. From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

THE CABIN BAG

is strong and compact for the Overland journey, opens in the centre, and has a separate Tray for Linen.

in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
27	by 15	by 12	and 24	by 15	by 12.

From Rs. 36 to Rs. 45.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,

BOMBAY :—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels ;

BYCULLA :—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels ;

POONA :—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ARROW ROOT.

MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT
CULTIVATED IN INDIA.

Being true Bermuda Arrow Root equal to the finest in the English Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fine a quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

3 bales grey dhooti-s.
3 „ grey T. cloth.
6 „ grey shirtings.
10 cassa colored prints, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF GUINNESS'S STOUT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, A consignment of well-known Guinness's stout.

On account of the concerneds, just landed.

50 cases quarts Guinness' Stout, bottled by Johnson.
50 cases pints do. do.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

REV. J. GELSON GREGSON will (D. V.) hold EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS every Evening this week at 8 o'clock in the Baptist Chapel, Bellasis Road, Byculla. Subject for this Evening, "Satan's Sorts." All are invited.

WANTED, ENGLISH COWS, BULLS, and CALVES. Good price will be given. Communicate Byculla Commission Stable.

WANTED, for two or three months, a FURNISHED HOUSE, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill. Apply to X. Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED in the FORT by a Married Couple. Terms must be moderate. Address OMEGA, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a good NATIVE CLERK for a Railway Office. Knowledge of Accounts necessary. Salary Rs. 60.—Apply stating qualifications to Z., office of this paper.

NOTICE.—Required a good SUPERVISOR. None but an experienced and thoroughly competent man should apply. Applications to be sent, with copies of testimonials, to C. D., care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT with a Lady going Home or to TAKE CARE of ONE or TWO CHILDREN, a Good Sailor. Has no objection to an engagement in India. Satisfactory references can be given. Apply to W., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, the Upper-storied BUNGALOW near the western entrance Grant Road Station, opposite to the one occupied by W. E. GORDON, Esq. Apply on the Premises.

FOR SALE, BAROUCHE in good condition. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Fort George,

FOR SALE, a BILLIARD TABLE, by J. THURSTON. For particulars and inspection, apply to the BOMBAY CLUB.

TO COMPOUNDERS—B. PHILLIPS, Chemist, Civil Lines, Poona, requires a few ACTIVE and INTELLIGENT COMPOUNDERS.

A Young Woman wishes to return to England at once, as Lady's Maid or Children's Nurse. Only asks a free passage. Address S.C, care of Capt. Babington, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, a light four-seated CARRIAGE in perfect order, a Black AUSTRALIAN HORSE 15 hands, and a set of Brass-Mounted HARNESS. Apply to HUDSON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort

FRESH ARRIVAL of A. DAVIS' SADDLERY, Linen Sheets and Rollers, Fawn Suit Clothing complete, Horse Brushes, and Patent Wheel Skates of sizes. For full particulars apply to A. S. REUBEN, 32, Meadow Street, Bombay.

A PARK PHAETON, nearly new ; pair of well-bred DECCAN PONIES and Brass-Mounted English HARNESS. Both ponies regularly ridden by a lady. Price Rs. 950. Apply to Professor WORDSWORTH, Breach Candy.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5 2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH-GROUND COFFEE, roasted in a closed Cylinder, price 14 Annas per lb. in tins, 1 Rupee each. J. FRASER, 22, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S

COLOSSAL, PERSIAN, GRECIAN, AND ROMAN HIPPODROME.

MONDAY EVENING, 11th MARCH 1878.

THE GREAT EVENT
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN BOMBAY
MAMMOTH COMBINATION.
MONSTER AGGREGATION
OF VARIED, EXCITING, MARVELLOUS AND CLASSIC SPORTS EVER CONGREGATED TOGETHER.

Chariot Races, Roman Standing Races, "On bare-back Steeds," Liberty Races, Hurdle Races by Ladies, Flat Races by Ladies, Hurdle and Flat Races by English, Australian, American, Indian Jockeys, and Amateurs.

THE ENTERTAINMENT
Will conclude with the Hippodromatic spectacle of
APACHE INDIAN LIFE,
OR A
CHASE FOR A WIFE.
EVERY EVENING
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
THIS BEST ENTERTAINMENT

Will remain in Bombay but a limited season ; so embrace the opportunity of paying an early visit.

Private Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs may be secured at the Box Office from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

CHEAP PRICES ! CHEAP PRICES !

JOHN WILSON & Co., Proprietors.
H. W. CORBYN, Agent.

FOR SALE, a pair of BAY AUSTRALIAN MARES, over 15-2 high, aged, fast and quiet to ride and drive either single, double or Tandem. Price Rs. 600 ; or with an old STANHOPE PHAETON and a set of double and single HARNESS. Rs. 900. Apply to PALLONJEE, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

STANLEY IN AFRICA, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SPECIAL NUMBER. Price Rupee 1 Post free Rupee 1-4.

COOPER & CO.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BY ORDER OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, S. D.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER (DEADWOOD).

ON and after TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the Kodibag Depôt, Karwar,

2516 TEAK LOGS	= 3570	Candies
58 BLACKWOOD	= 80	„
15 JUNGLEWOOD	= 20	„

will be put up at a fixed upset price in lots of about 50 Candies.

TERMS.
READY MONEY.
R. G. C. WESTBROOK.
Superintendent.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY HAVE OPENED an Establishment in Bombay at 3, Sassoon Buildings (opposite Mint and Town Hall) for the sale of PURE WINES only, and at the very lowest possible prices for cash. All the Wines have been selected in Growers' Cellars after careful comparison in the various districts and the usual agencies done away with entirely. An immense advantage is thereby obtained both as regards price and quality. A comparison with supplies from other Houses is confidently invited, and for this purpose sample cases of 1 doz. quart bottles assorted liquors will be sent. All natural Wines are guaranteed pure as the sources are known and can be relied on. Clubs, Messes, &c. ordering largely can be supplied and invoiced direct from Growers' Cellars at wholesale trade prices. Samples of Ports on hand by D. M. Feuerheerd, Growers and shippers, Oporto, at £30, £42, £50, £54 and £60 per pipe F. O. B. at Oporto ; also, Sherries by J. P. Feuerheerd,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 9TH MARCH 1878.

The political telegrams this week have not been of a particularly exciting character but the situation is still very unsettled, and business therefore continues to be wanting in confidence, although there has been rather more doing in Cotton latterly, the result of somewhat more favourable markets in Liverpool and a slight improvement in the working of the traffic on the G. I. P. Railway. In every other description of export, however, the greatest dulness prevails, while imports, so far from showing any improvement, are, if possible, duller than ever. We shall probably see rather more activity, however, during the remainder of the season, as the new crops of Seeds and Wheat will begin to come forward in the course of a few weeks, but that we can have anything like a large volume of trade is scarcely possible, as every day makes it more certain that the Cotton crop is a small one, and not likely to result in a larger season's exports than last. Freights necessarily remain very depressed, at £1-7-6 per ton by steamer and £1-15 by sailing ship to Liverpool, rates which cannot nearly cover working expenses. It is to be presumed, however, that owners would not send their vessels here if they could better elsewhere, and the prevailing state of things may therefore be taken as pretty good indication of how dull trade is n every direction.

The Silver question still continues a most unsettling element in business here. When last mail left the latest telegraphic quotations from London were 55¼ per oz., and the Government of India having elicited from America that the new "Silver Bill' provided for a minimum coinage of 4 million dollars monthly, there seemed every prospect of a more settled state of affairs for a time. The day following the departure of the steamer, however, we received news here of a sudden collapse in the London Market, the rate first of all declining to 54½d. and afterwards to 54d. to 54⅛d. per oz. So far as we have been able to ascertain from the somewhat scant information available on this side, this sudden fall is mainly attributable to the increase in the Council drawings. From the continued heavy shipments of the metal to this side it is evident that the previous rapid rise was chiefly owing to large speculative purchases on the part of some of the Indian Banks in expectation of the passing of the American Silver Bill adding materially to the strength of the market. But any effect this might have had has been neutralized by the increase of Council Drafts to £500,000 per week, which, with the large purchases of Silver already alluded to, will lay down funds here, much in excess of trade requirements, and, as things now look, unless some new, and at present unforeseen, influence comes into play, Silver seems likely to rule somewhere about its present value for some time. No important advance at all events is probable so long as Council Drafts are maintained at £500,000 weekly, while it is currently reported here that the buyers of the large sums, recently sold by the German Government, made it a condition that no further sales would be made for some considerable time under 54d. per oz., which, if correct, will be equally against a material decline.

At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India on Wednesday £500,000 were offered and allotted as follows:—346,000 to Calcutta and £6,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 8·66d. and £148,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8·59d., tenders on all three Presidencies at 1s. 8¾d. receiving 6 per cent. of the amounts applied for. Although showing a decline of 1½ to 1¾ per cent. from last week's biddings, the rates obtained are about what were expected here.

MONEY.—The last return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 2nd instant was more favourable than generally expected. Government Account was strengthened by 24 lacs, while Bills Discounted and Loans were reduced by 17 lacs against withdrawals of 14 lacs from other Deposits. These, with some other unimportant movements, gave an increase in the Cash Balance of nearly 22 lacs, and although this is derived mainly from Government Money, there can be no doubt that the return has had, to some extent, a favourable effect on the market. No change has been made in rates of discount and interest, but an easier feeling is apparent, and with larger supplies of Silver on the way no apprehensions need be felt as to dear Money throughout the season, especially as pressure has now been overcome also in Calcutta. Government finance may, of course, introduce a discount element at any time, but trade requirements lone look like continued ease.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling closed last mail day on the asis of 1s. 8¾d. for demand Bank Drafts and 1s. 9 3-16d for 3 months' sight Credits, but on Tuesday morning the news of the sudden fall in Silver in ondon started a downward movement, which has continued more or less throughout the week. The fall on Tuesday was 1d. in Bank and 1/16d. in Private Paper, and on Wednesday a further partial decline of 1/16d. took place in Bank Bills only. On Thursday rates were again 1/16d. lower, although the figures obtained for Council Drafts were quite as high as had been expected, and Friday saw a further drop of 1/16d. in Bank Bills. No change took place on Saturday, and the market closes quiet at the following quotations:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8¾d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 9d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 15/16d.; 6 months' 1s. 9¼.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 9d.; 6 months' 1s. 9 3/16d. per rupee. For future delivery the Bankers are buyers at the above rates throughout the season, but by no means anxious sellers, indicating pretty clearly that general anticipations are still in favour of easier exchange.

On Calcutta, transactions this week have not been large, and demand bills have receded to ¼ per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight the nominal quotation is still 1 to 1¼ per cent. discount.

On China there are no bills offering, and we quote 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills at Rs. 218 per 100 dollars.

The latest quotation from Hongkong for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 11¾d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There is still an absence of large buyers from the market, but the feeling has, nevertheless, remained very steady throughout, and a fair extent of business has been done in small amounts at gradually hardening rates. We now quote:—Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 94½; Fives-and-half, Rs. 103 to Rs. 103½.

SHARES.—The announcement in the early part of this week that Government had decided on buying up the properties on the harbour foreshore has caused something more like animation in the Share Market than we have seen for some time past. Not only have the different Land and other Companies actually concerned improved materially, but a general rise has taken place in the price of shares, which at first sight might be taken as in no way connected with them This, however, is explained by the fact of the market having been so adversely influenced by the semi-chronic uneasy feeling respecting some of the larger speculators, who now stand in a much better position. In *Land* Companies quite an excitement has prevailed. To begin with Colabas advanced from Rs. 685 to Rs. 900, Mazagons from Rs. 750 to Rs. 830, and Freres from Rs. 80 to Rs. 105. Since then a quieter tendency has been apparent under the belief that the Government offers will be based on a comparatively low estimate of the respective companies, and closing [illegible] Colabas Rs. 845, Freres Rs. 100, and Mazagons Rs. 823. Port Canningas are Rs. 15 higher at the week's end. In *Press* shares the notice an advance of Rs. 10 in Apollo, Rs. 12½ in Spinning, Rs. 16 in Spinning and Weaving, Rs. 12½ in Apollo, Rs. 10 in Spinning and Weaving Companies are all stronger, but except for the reason already given there is no apparent cause for arise. On the contrary, Cotton is dearer while Goods are not better. Albert Mills and Sholapore Spinning and Weaving are both Rs. 50 per share lower, but otherwise there is a general advance, viz., in Alliance Rs. 150, Alexandra Rs. 75, Fleming Rs. 50, Mowarjee Gocouldass Rs. 35, Madras United Rs. 30, Manockjee Petit Rs. 25, Colaba, Coorla, and Oriental Rs. 20, Great Eastern and Nursey Rs. 15, Dharumsey and Sassoon Rs. 10, Bombay United, Hindustan, and Khatao Muccunjee Rs. 5 per share. *Bank* shares have scarcely moved during the week, the only exception being Bank of Bombays, which at one time rose Rs. 5 but have since lost Rs. 1½, the closing quotation being Rs. 698½. In *Miscellaneous* companies we have only to notice an advance of Rs. 20 in Bombay, Burmah Trading Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—There is no actual change to notice in the position of the market either present or prospective. The state of matters up-country has undergone no improvement, and the demand for goods consequently remains in the same limited scale as for some weeks past, the clearances since last mail left being only estimated at about 300 packages from first hands, and 1,400 packages from the Bazaar, while indent business has been proportionately quiet. Prices, in the majority of instances, are nominally unaltered, but where any change is made it is in favour of buyers. Supplies, although not excessive, are beyond the requirements of a dull season like this, and there seems no hope of any improvement in the market now until after the monsoon.

Of Grey Shirtings, the sales this week have been small, and in some cases at lower prices by a half to one anna per piece. The light makes of 4½ lb. to 5½ lb. 39 inch still maintain a comparatively good position owing to an absence of stocks, but 6 lb. to 10 lb. are all dull and difficult of sale at quoted rates, as also are the wider makes of 44 inch and upwards. T. Cloths, Printers, Mediums, Domets and Mulls, also meet some little enquiry, but the extent of business resulting is quite of a retail character. Dhoties are moderately saleable at quoted rates, but Longcloths, Domestics, and Drills are quite stagnant. Of Local Goods we have not heard of any clearances of importance throughout the week. In Bleached Cloths only a small hand to mouth trade is passing, and Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red Cloths are as before most depressed and almost unsaleable.

TWIST.—English Yarns remain as dull as ever, and dealers generally hold stocks in excess of their wants. Prices tend lower all round, but we only quote a decline of ¼ to ½ anna per lb. in 30s. and 50s. Mule and 40s. Water, Local Yarns continue to meet a very slow sale without improvement in prices.

METALS.—*Copper*.—Only a limited business has been done during the week, and prices are all unchanged. The same may be said of *Yellow Metal*, for which the demand is slow in the extreme. *Iron* is quiet, but if anything a shade steadier than formerly.

COALS.—No improvement can yet be reported. Consumers all seem well supplied, and although there are sellers of Davison's West Hartley to arrive by steamer at Rs. 17½ and of other descriptions in proportion buyers hold aloof. The only business reported during the week is the sale of 500 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley to arrive by steamer at Rs. 16½ alongside, and a cargo of Davison's West Hartley on the bunder ex "Knight Templar" at Rs. 17½ per ton landed terms.

COTTON.—We have had a fairly active market during the week, and considerable buying has taken place for export, chiefly for April delivery. In the beginning of the week, the telegraphic advices from Liverpool showed a more cheerful tone, and Exchange on this side having at the same time fallen materially, prices rapidly advanced about Rs. 6 per candy. Latterly, however, Liverpool has come quieter again, and supplies have been more liberal, which has resulted in a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy from the highest point.

The transactions reported in Bombay for the fortnight sum up about 17,350 bales, consisting of 2,000 bales Old Cotton, mostly Dholleras for local consumption, 7,000 bales New Omra ready and 6,000 bales for forward delivery, 500 bales Hingunghaut ready, 1,250 bales Broach ready, 100 bales New Dholleras ready, and 500 bales for all April delivery.

Of *Omra*, supplies are now coming in pretty freely, and the quality, if anything, shows a slight improvement. *Broach* is almost at an end, and better than Good Fair is not now obtainable. *Dholleras* is only just beginning to come in, only a few hundred bales having yet come to market, and the quality is any thing but satisfactory. The yield of this description—like Broach—does not look like more than 50 per cent. of an average, and we must therefore make up our minds for Exports during the current six months of little, if anything, over last year. *Dharwar and Compta*, it is true, are still well spoken of, but they are late crops, and the effect of them will not be apparent on the exports before the monsoon.

The *Receipts* from up-country during the week have been 44,888 bales against 45,068 bales last week, and 36,864 bales during the corresponding week last year. The total since 1st September now stands at 405,076 bales against 378,764 bales for the corresponding period of last season.

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last Mail have been 52,805 bales, making a total of 191,599 bales since 1st January, against 169,345 bales last year. This slight excess may very possibly be increased during the next few weeks, but towards the end of April, when the deficiency in Dholleras becomes apparent, a rapid falling off will probably take place.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission:—

				₹ Candy	C. & F.
New, Full-pressed—					₹ lb.
Broach Ginned	Good Ready	Nominal		Rs. 207	6¼d.
Do.	G. F.	"		" 202	5¾d.
Hingunghaut	Good	"		" 202	5½d.
Do.	do.	April		" 201	5¾d.
Do.	F. G. F.	"		" 197	5 5/16d.
Akote	Good	Ready		" 190	5 1/16d.
Do.	do.	April		" 188	6d.
Oumawuttee	do.	Ready		" 190	5 1/16d.
Do.	do.	April		" 188	6d.
Do.	F. G. F.	"		" 185	5 15/16d.
Do.	G. F.	"		" 178	4¾d.
Do.	F. F.	"		" 168	4¼d.
Do.	Fair	"		" 160	4 5/16d.
Ginned Dharwar	F.G.F.	May Delivery		" 194	5¼d.
Dholleras	G. F.	April	"	" 185	4 15/16d.
Do.	F. G. F.	"	"	" 190	5 1/16d.
Do.	Good	"	"	" 194	5 3/16d.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,660,000	2,970,180	2,957,970
" Surats...	247,000	285,320	416,860

For the U. K. only the figures are as follows:—

Stock in Liverpool.....	663,000	927,440	848,540
Do. London.....	10,000	33,130	58,290
American Afloat.....	260,000	323,000	280,000
E. Indian "	72,000	105,000	102,000
	1,005,000	1,398,570	1,288,830
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6¾d.	6¾d.	6 9-16d.
" Fair Dholleras ...	5 1-16d.	5¼d.	4 3-16d.
Difference.....	1 5-16d.	1¼d.	2¾d.

The American crop figures to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Weeks' Receipts	90,000	49,000	78,000
" Exports to U. K.....	49,000	32,000	56,000
" " to Continent..	63,000	9,000	42,000
Total Rcts since 1st Sept	3,643,000	3,605,000	3,567,000
" Exports to U. K.,	1,362,000	1,514,000	1,393,000
" " to Continent "	895,000	723,000	921,000
" Stock at the Ports...	770,000	861,000	743,000

SEEDS.—*Linseed*.—In the absence of any business of importance prices have remained nominally unaltered, viz., Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-2 per cwt., both for ready and future delivery. In *Rapeseed* there is not much doing, but the paucity of supplies, support prices, which are As. 3 to As. 4 per cwt higher on the week. We now quote for ready Rs. 7-11 to Rs. 7-12 per cwt. with no sellers for future delivery. *Gingelly Seed* is in less active demand, and prices slightly easier. We quote:—White, Rs. 44 to Rs. 45; Mixed, Rs. 42 to Rs. 43 per candy.

WHEAT is quite out of demand for export at the moment, and prices may be considered nominal. We quote:—White, Rs. 37 to Rs. 39; mixed Rs. 33 to Rs. 36; Red, Rs. 30 to Rs. 33 per candy.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th March compared with that for 26th February:—

LIABILITIES.	26th February. Rs. A. P.	5th March. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,79,487 0 0	18,79,487 0 0
Treasury Balance	2,17,04,219 11 1	1,84,27,999 12 3
Other Deposits	2,38,37,328 9 7	2,35 36,392 0 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	5,69,4 3 14 0	10,36,321 0 0
Sundries	9,08,6 3 3 0	8,51,142 7 2
Rs.	6,88 93,062 6 5	6,67,21,342 14 3

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,05,46,566 3 11	1,05,36,490 15 11
Loans on Govt. Securities.	39 66 392 3 11	39,01,453 11 11
Credits on ditto ...	52,65,720 14 1	55,43,464 10 4
Bills Discounted.....	2,55,24,140 11 11	2,54 65,383 1 10
Balances with other Banks	2,49,326 9 1	2,65,425 14 0
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	10,03,684 4 10	10,03,734 4 1
Stamps	11,617 0 1	11 289 4 1
Sundries.....	2,64,283 8 8	2 61,425 6 4
Cash at Head Office	87,51,108 15 11	75,00,578 2 6
Do. at Branches	1,33,10,221 14 0	1,22,41,026 6 5
	6,88,93,062 6 5	6 67,21,342 14 3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRITISH SHIP SARDINIAN, 1,542 tons, Commander Z. Charon, will sail to-day for Madras, in ballast.

THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP ST GEORGE, 1,235 tons, Commander J. Johnson, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP J. C. STEVENSON, 1,276 tons, Commander J. Purvis, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst., from Glasgow 4th February, with a cargo of Railway materials.

THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Commander R Macaulay, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant, from Kurrachee via Kattyawar with a general cargo and one hundred and eight deck passengers.

THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP PEARL, 366 tons, Commander W MacGregor, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Kutch Mandvie 6th March with a general cargo and one hundred and eighty-five deck passengers.

THE BRITISH SHIP THOMAS MACLELLAN, 1,788 tons, Commande W. Todd, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst., from Liverpool 17th November, with a cargo of 2,417 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAM-SHIP AVA, 1,709 tons, Commander H. T. Dickenson, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Calcutta 20th February, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Bayle, Mrs. Widdon, one Asst. apothecary, thirty-two soldiers, 1 woman, and three children.

THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP ST OSYTH, 2,293 tons, Commander K. McNabb, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst., from Jeddah 22nd February, via Aden and Muscullah with a general cargo and one thousand two hundred and fifty pilgrims as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP AFRICA, 1,317 tons, Commander J. Paterson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. and Mrs. Daubeny, His Grace the Arch bishop of Goa and four followers; Mr. P. Corbet, Mr. F. S. Combe, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. J. R. Wingate, Mr. Bentley, Captain Hennell, one clerk and twenty-seven deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Puttialla (s).....	Macaulay	Kurrachee, Mar 5.
	Thomas MacLellan.	Todd	Liverp ol, Nov 17.
9	Pearl s).....	MacGregor ...	Mandvie, Mar 6.
	Ava (s).....	Dickenson ..	Calcutta, Feb 20.
	J C Stevenson (s)...	Purvis	Glasgow, Feb 4.
	St Osyth (s).....	McNabb	Jeddah, Feb 22.
	C. of Baltimore (s)..	Collins	Liverpool, Feb 10.
	Heliod (s).....	Smith	Calcutta, Feb 24.
10	Aros Bay	Ellis	Newcastle, Dec 2.
	W. Symington (s)..	Hallett	Cardiff, Feb 5.
	Liddesdale (s).....	Davis	Cardiff, Feb 2.
	Nousen	Williams	Cardiff Feb 7.
	Scio (s)	eaborne	London, Jan 25.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
9	Branksome Hall (s)	Brand	Liverpool, via Caval.
	Mahi.....	Nacoda.....	Colombo via Cochin.
	St George (s)	John on	Rangoon.
	Africa (s).....	Paterson	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance on Saturday:—

Ship Sardinian, Charon, for Madras.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Pearson Nizam, for China, &c.
Steamer Pearl, for Kutch Coast.
Steamer Zerbino, for Trieste, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhoosein Mahomedally.

FROM LONDON.

Nizam s—10 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola.
Naples s—4 cases printed books, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 10 cases matches, Tyebally Sultanally; 22 cases yellow metal sheets, Knoop and Co; 32 cases oilmanstore, A K Surufally; 75 cases oilmanstore, Suruffally Heptoola; 3 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Union—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Earl of Zetland—150 bales cotton, Steams Hobart and Co; 25 bales cotto ; K'vetsidass Hurmookhoy.
Savernake—100 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 130 bales cotton, Premjee Ludha and Co; 98 bales cott n, Munilal Varujilal.
Agnes Oswald—63 bales cotton, Morarjee Huridass; 100 bales cot on, B Mochund.
European s—4 cwts dry ginger and 210 cwts myrabollams, Veerchand Hemraj; 81 bales rags and 75 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 41 bales wool, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 5 bales twist waste, and 44 bales co ton picking, Govindjee Dwarkadass; 150 bales cotton, Gocouldass Callianjee; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Goculdass; 71 b les cotton, Ramcrishna Ramparshad; 56 bales wool, Hurjeewan Nagjee; 94 bales cotton, N Sonrchand; 60 bales cotton, B Nurpali and Co; 61 bales wool, W Nicol and Co; 400 b gs mr b ls-ins, Loljee Naronjee; 200 packages gall, K Jeth ; 30 t ns tube oil, Lachm ndass Mowarjee
Italia s—60 bales wool, Mu ee Jaitha; 250 bales cotton, Peel Cas sla and C ; 82 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 600 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gladstone Wyllie and Co; 650 b les cotton, Gaddam and Co; 5,800 yds yarn, K Dhurrumsey; 2,860 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha.
Puttialla s—185 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.
Winged Hunter—500 bales cotton, N Kessowjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, N Kessowjee and Co; 250 bales cotton, N Kessowjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—18 boxes silver coins, Rs 36,400; Ganputrim Machewrao; 5 cwts ivory, Gulamhoosein Jaimahamed 12½ cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 1 cwt ivory, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 3½ cwts ivory, Moo ee and Jewras; 152 cwts ivory, Surjff Durvesh; 59½ cwts cloves, and 1 case fishmaws, Ecoodeendass Girdhur; 62 cwts ivory, J F Khalucdina; 8 cwts ivory, Abdoolrehmon Ahmed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ayrshire s—4,090 cwts rape seed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Italia s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—222 bags coffee, P and O Co; 132 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Zerbino s—2,500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Propontis s—699 cwts rapeseed and 799 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 113 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 900 bales cotton, Ritchie St wart and Co.
Mongolia s—3 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Italia s—7 bales hides, A G Dadan and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—20 bales hides, P and O Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Italia s—50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Whittier—223 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Isaac Reed s—1,000 bales cotton, N Kessowjee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 11.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

On Judge's Summon.

Act X of 1865—Fletcher and S—In the matter of the Alliance Bank of Bom ay in Liquidation—Samuel William Read, Cr ditor—Lynch and T.

Act X of 1865—Harp, C and L—In the matter of the E I Bank. Ltd, Dinanath Raghoonath Khote and another, Liquidators—Rimington, H and L, Tyabjee and S and Ardaser and H.

LONG CAUSES.

703-76—Pestonjee K—Peroshaw Cowasjee P vs Cursetjee Nusserwanje C and others—Shapurjee and T—Part heard.
173-73—Bolchand and Hirachand Khote and another, Liquidators—Rimington, H and L, Tyabjee and S and Ardaser and H.

LONG CAUSES.

703-76—Pestonjee K—Peroshaw Cowasjee P vs Cursetjee Nusserwanje C and others—Shapurjee and T—Part heard.
173-73—Bolchand and Hirachand Khote and another, Liquidators—Rimington, H and L, Tyabjee and S and Ardaser and H.
228-75—Prescot and Winter—Boolakedass Lalchund vs Hurjeewan Mahandas and others—Macfarlane and G.
650-77—Mr Turner—Dhurmidass Bhugwandass vs G Shri Girdhurjee—Shapurjee and T.
427-77—Tyabjee and S—Rukmabai Khimjee vs Dewjee Kanjee and another—Macfarlane and G.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

701-77—Pestonjee K—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna vs Ludha Nuthoo—Tyabjee and S.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

New Long Causes to be fixed on 18th March will be called on upon the abovementioned day; undefended suits will be first proceeded with a Consent Decree taken—Defended suits will come on their order after No 800 of 1877.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

1-78—Tyabjee and S—Mahadoo vs Juggonath Vittoba—In person.
2-78—Crawford and B—Tarachand Goredass vs Cumulsey Premjee—Macfarlane and G.
3-78—Tyabjee and S—The Moorarjee G S and W Co vs Moroba Balajee and others.
5-78—Crawford and B—Foolvahoo vs Gocouldass Vullubdass—Rimington, H and L.

Investigation under Sec 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Chumabai vs Gowlee Ebrahim Chotoo and another.
In p r son—Sugoodh bin Mahomad, vs Mariambeebee and others—Jefferson and P.
In person—Gungabai vs Babajee Kalojee,

LONG CAUSES.

800-77—In person (a pauper)—Meghjee Mooljee and another vs Raghowjee Jiraz—Balishunker N.
430-77—Lynch and T—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs N M Panday and others—Crawford and Boevey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 8.

Maude, Lt BIR E, to appear before a medical board, from Roorkee.
Blood, surg, Bl A M D, do do do do.
Wiffen, Lt, Ma rsap Min, on leave, from Madras.

MARCH 9.

Adye, Lt, Bl 1st Com H C, on leave, from Mominabad.
Good, Surg Major, Ms A M D, on duty, from Trichinopoly.
Brown, Sub Lt, Bl 56th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Cruickshank, Sub Lt, Bl 56th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Godby, Col, Bl Staff Corps, on leave, from Dera Ghazi Khan.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 1.

Butler, Lt, Bl 60th Rifles, on exchange, to England.*
Martin, Bl 60th Rifles, on retirement, to England.

MARCH 7.

Carnegy, Col, By 21st N I, on duty, to Persian Gulf.

MARCH 8.

Worthy, Capt, By Staff Corps, on privilege leave, to Deccan.

MARCH 9.

Wodehouse, Major, Bl R A, to join, to Saugor.
Parkinson, L Capt and Adjt, By 2-17th Regt, from leave, to Deolalee.
Peters, Surg, By 2 P W D Gre, on privilege leave, to Khundalla,
Stevens, Major, Ms A M C, from leave, to Jubbulpore.
Fellows, Lt Col, By 8th N I, on leave, to Poona.
Touche, Lt Col, By Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.
Coles, Lt Col, By Staff Corps, on sick leave, to Mathoran.
Danbury, Lt Col, By 7th Fusiliers, on leave, to Belgaum.
Honnell, Capt, By 5th N L I, on privilege leave, to Ootacamund.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 9th March 1878.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment with effect from 1st Jan 1878:—

14th Regiment N I—Jamadar Furt b Sing to be Native Adj tant, vice Jemedar Lucka Sing, promoted.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for War, Office, it is intimated that the following postings of Royal Artillery Officers have been made.

Lieut J J Congdon, D Battery A Brigade (late E-B) has been promoted Captain and posted to No 1 Battery 9th Brigade (late 6-6) Royal Artillery.

Lt Lieut D M D Waterfield, G Battery 2nd (late 4th) Brigade, has been appointed to K Battery A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

The name of Lieut T S Coppinger, 2-11th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot, published in G O G C No 702 of 7th Nov 1877.

With reference to G O C No 702 of 7th Nov 1877, Serjeants William Steele, C Collins, and A P Wickham, Aden Defences, are re-appointed to the Ordnance Department.

Sergeant T Howard, Royal Artillery, employed temporarily in the Bomb y Police, is re-appointed to the Ordnance Department.

The undermen ioned Sergeants are appointed to the Aden Defences and transferred to the Unattached List.

Sergeant C Bryant, No 15 Battery 8 B Brigade (late 1-6 R A.
Sergeant James Randall, No 15 Battery 8th Brigade (late 1-6) R A.
Sergeant John Russell, No 1 Battery 9th Brigade (late 6-6) R A.

The undermentioned officers have gone through a course of instruction at the School of Musketry at Hythe, and have been awarded "First class extra" certificates:—

Lieuts—H F Smith, F W Snell, and E V P Monteith, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship Malabar on the 14th Instant:—

Surgeon Majors J S Moffatt, J Good, J A Illingworth, J Bourke, R Robinson, and Surgeon F Rogers.

The undermentioned O fficers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for In ia, on the 28th February 1878:—

Lieut Col J A Smith, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 30th Regiment N I.

Major A G Mayne, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard test:—

Gunners J Mulberry and W Rogers, M Battery 1st Brigade (late E Battery 9th Brigade) R A.

2nd Lieut H B E Lethbridge, and Sergeant M Byrne, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot.

Major W J A Smith, Sub Lieut T A H Davis, and Drummer J Billington, 2nd Battalion 11th Foot.

Sergeant J Dwyer, Unattached List, Poorundhur Sanitarium, Barra Sergeant F T O'Leary.

Lieut W A Smith, E Battery 2nd Brigade (late E Battery 4th Brigade) R A.

Captain C Middlemass, and Private J McNeice, 2nd Battalion 17th Foot.

Sergeant W E Perkins, Ordnance Department.

The services of No 893 Lance Corporal R A Willis, 3rd Hussa rs have been placed at the disposal of the Commissary General for employment in the Commissariat Department.

Captain C M Erskine, 7th N I, officiated as 3rd Squadron Commander, in addition to his own duties as Squadron Officer from the 15th to the 26th February 1878

Captain W C Morey, obtained the Command of the 7th N I in addition to his own duties as Quarter Master, from the 30th August to the 19th September 1877.

The following Regimental orders are published:—

13th Regiment N I—Regimental order dated 20th Feb 1878, appointing Lieut Down to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lieut Walker, proceeding to Europe.

22nd Regiment N I—Regimental order dated 18th Feb 1878, directing Captain W A Wetherall, Wing Officer, to Officiate as Quarter Master, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut Smith, Officiating Adjutant.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Surgeon Major W Olivey, C Battery 2nd B igade (late C Battery 4 h Brigade) to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, to ap ear before a Medical Board.

66th Foot—Major Hon C Dundas, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, to appear before a Medical Board.

73rd Foot—Major H D O Farrington, to Bombay, from date of departure for thirty days, to appear before a Medical Board.

83rd Foot—Captain F A Wright, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, to appear before a Medical Board.

Commissariat Department—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant T Pearson, to Bombay, from date of departure for thirty days to appear before a Medical Board.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prep

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA, 9TH MARCH.

It is gazetted that the Viceroy will leave Calcutta at 9-45 on the evening of the 18th to visit Simla, Dehra, and Nahun. He will arrive at Simla at the beginning of April.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Major G. L. Warden has been appointed assistant to the Agent of the Viceroy in Baroda with the title of Boundary Commissioner.

Lieutenant Mathews, of Her Majesty's ship London, is to officiate as Assistant Political Agent of Zanzibar, vice Holmwood, on leave.

The political appointments of Major Bradford, Colonel Henderson, Mr. Henvey, Mr. Impey, and Mr. Cadell, already notified, now appear in the *Gazette*.

The services of Major Boileau, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Office.

Captain Grant, of the 78th Foot, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, have been placed at the disposal of his Excellency. The services of Captain Salkeld, of the 16th Native Infantry, have been replaced at the disposal of the Chief.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DAUGHTER OF THE BRAHMO-SOMAJ REFORMER.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The marriage of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen's daughter with the Maharaja of Cooch Behar took place on the 6th inst., and was celebrated with Hindoo rites, slightly modified, after the bride had undergone the ceremony of expiation. The Queen's private secretary has sent her majesty's congratulations upon the marriage to Baboo Keshub, and the Maharaja Holkar has conferred a khillut upon him. The Duke of Parma was present at the wedding and left on Friday. There are great doings at Cooch Behar —illuminations, fireworks, and dramatic performances. 5,000 poor were fed on Thursday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

H. E. the Viceroy, Lady Lytton and suite leave Calcutta by special train on Monday night, the 18th instant. The Viceroy visits Roorkee, Dehra Dhoon and Nahun, arriving at Simla at the beginning of April.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Derby in reply to a question put confirmed the report that the Congress, or Conference, would be held at Berlin, and not at Baden-Baden as was at first arranged. Austria, he said, had opened out negotiations with England respecting the bases, and the British Government had asked that the whole of the conditions of the Treaty of Peace be submitted at the Congress.

France and Italy have accepted the proposal for a European Conference.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTY.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Lord Salisbury replying to a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said that Government was anxious to remit the Indian Import Duties on cotton goods with the least possible delay, but that circumstances had hitherto prevented them from doing so.

Frequent Cabinet Councils are being held.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 9.

Safvet Pasha has been appointed Turkish Envoy to the European Congress to be held at Berlin.

It is stated that the Russians have occupied Kagul and Balgrad towns in Roumanian Bessarabia.

FIGHTING ON THE GRECIAN FRONTIER.

ATHENS, MARCH 9.

In Thessaly and Epirus there is continuous fighting going on.

STATEMENT BY AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MARCH 9.*

Count Andrassy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, when asking for the grant of 60 000,000 of florins said that Austria must demand at the Congress that would shortly meet, the limitation of the results of the Russo-Turkish war whereby both European and Austro-Hungarian interests should remain uninjured—and he added, that any Power attempting to solve the difficulty alone would encounter a European coalition.

* Delayed by mutilation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. Company's Steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

PORT SAID, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Assyria, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	63,000	Bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	13,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	3,000	do.
Do. Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	73,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats....	3,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	663,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	15,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	10,000	do.

LONDON, MARCH 8, AFT.

The (Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8¼ lbs. do.	7-0
40s. Mule Twist	0-10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-8⅛
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Fair Dholleras	5 1/16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5½ per cent. do.	91
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅛
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	110½
Bar Silver.....	54½
Total Coin in the Bank of France..	£78,800,000
„ Notes in Circulation	£96,000,000

Arrivals—Achille and Glenavon.

Departure—Anatolia.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, MARCH 10, 4-47 P.M.

H. M. Czarewitch in tow with Tenasserim sailed for Negapatam.

H. E. the Governor will entertain the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at breakfast in tents on the Esplanade on Wednesday morning.

We understand that the Viceroy has applied to Mr Grant Duff to serve on the famine commission, but that gentleman has unfortunately been obliged to refuse. Mr. Caird, the President of the Copyhold Commission, will probably accept a seat on the Commission. But surely it would have been much wiser—it certainly would have inspired more confidence in the decision of the Commission—if some gentlemen had been selected who had a practical acquaintance with India. We are sorry to say that the Famine Commission promises to be a farce, chiefly characteristic for expense.

The opium revenue of 1877 78 bids fair to exceed the estimate of last spring by a considerable sum. But deficient rainfall last autumn has very seriously affected the Malwa crop of 1878—so much so that the best authorities anticipate that the opium yield this year in Malwa will not exceed one-half of an average year's out-turn. Of course the deficient crop will cause prices of Malwa opium to rise; already they have risen about twenty-five per cent. There will therefore be a short supply of Malwa opium to China this year—a result calculated to stimulate production and competition there. The Government of India is not at liberty to make good the deficiency of the Malwa crop this year from the Reserve of Bengal opium in store, because the quantity of the Bengal drug for sale in 1878 has been already notified and cannot be increased in good faith; but in order to keep down prices as much as possible meanwhile, and to supply some part of the deficiency of the Malwa crop, as soon as they can, the Government of India has decided to sell during the year 1879 60,000 chests of Bengal and Benares opium, being 6,000 chests more than the quantity notified for sale in 1878. We understand that at present there is no intention to raise permanently the annual provision of Bengal opium to this high figure, which, indeed, probably could not be maintained.

There are rumours in Baroda that the young Maharaja is to be married very soon; but it is not yet generally known from what house the intended wife is to come. If the rumour is true, the British Government is acting very foolishly, for the late Khandeish peasant needs education much more than a wife.

Much indignation is being felt in Madras at the Trades Licensing Bill, which Mr. Huddleston has introduced into the Legislative Council. Doubtless in obedience to orders from headquarters, the Madras Government proposes to tax traders at a much higher rate than traders in any other part of India. The maximum in Bombay has been made Rs. 200; in Madras it is to be Rs. 800! The Madras Chamber of Commerce, in a powerful memorial to the Secretary of State, have helped to prove how unjust and odious the new tax is felt to be by the whole non-official community of India.

Some indignation has been felt in Bombay at the conduct of the Political authorities in Aden, A person named Brownstein or Goldstein, accused of robbery in India, left here by a recent Italian steamer. A telegram was sent to the Political Resident at Aden to stop the steamer, capture Goldstein, and send him back to India. The captain, however, refused to give up his interesting passenger, and instead of asserting British authority *vi et armies* in British waters the Resident was content to put up with the captain's refusal and to telegraph the fact to Bombay. An effort will be made to capture the delinquent at Suez, whither a telegram has been despatched.

The report of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab on the trade of that province for 1876-77 exhibits, as compared with the returns of the previous two years, a decided falling off, not only in the value but in the weight of exports to countries beyond the frontier, and this notwithstanding the very marked improvement in the imports from Cabul. The balance of foreign trade is consequently very considerably against the Punjab. The report does not show how this excess of imports is adjusted. Enquiries were being made into the valuation of European cotton cloth so as to remove the uncertainty existing in the figures under that head, and consequently in the total value of the imports and exports of the province.

According to the last Central Provinces Administration Report it appears that, as the consequence of irrigation and manuring operations, at the Model Farm, Nagpore, Jelulin wheat is said to have produced 1,600 lbs., and whiteeared wheat 2,200 lbs. per acre, whereas the average yield per acre in the country does not exceed 400 lbs. The value of this produce at Nagpore would be Rs. 60, while the cost of cultivation, including all expenses, is given at 10 Rs. per acre. Commenting on these facts the Secretary of State desires to be informed what steps are being taken in the Nagpore and other provinces to communicate these results to the agricultural community generally. As in many cases these model farms appear to involve financial loss it is important that such results as those given above should be made known as widely as possible.

Further news of the severity of the snowstorms which have lately occurred in the Hazara and other districts has been received from the frontier. Reports have been received of several villages and forts in the direction of Ghazni being buried under snow, and there has, it is said, been great loss of life and property there. It is also rumoured that large numbers of poor people have died from want of clothing and food in Cabul, and that as supplies had not come in on account of the severity of the weather, the Amir had sent out 2,000 camels to bring provisions from the direction of Hazara-Ghazni.

According to the Budget estimate for the Government Cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris for 1877-78 the amount of revenue anticipated is Rs. 1,53,425, the expenditure being placed at Rs. 69,400. The average rate for the bark is set down in the estimate of receipts at Rs. ½ per lb. The receipts of the current year will, however, be much in excess of the estimate, as annually high rates have been obtained at the earlier sales in London this year.

A reference to the Annual Report on the Government Cinchona Plantations in British Sikkim for the year ending March 1877, shows that during that year there were over three million plants in permanent plantation, of which more than 2½ million were of the species *Chinchona Succirubra*. The crop for the year amounted to 207,781 lbs. of dry bark, out of which 3,750lbs of febrifuge were manufactured. The cost of the bark was 3 annas 9 8 10 pies per lb., and of the febrifuge Rs. 16 3 1⅛ per lb. It appears that the existing factory is not capable of converting into febrifuge the outturn of bark which the plantations are capable of producing, and it has been proposed to dispose of the surplus bark by sending it to London for sale.

A question some time ago arose as to the possibility of supplying timber for Her Majesty's Navy by the Forest Department of British Burmah; but on enquiry it appears that the Forest Department is not in a position to meet the requirements of the Admiralty from the supplies of the Government timber available. In order to do so it would be necessary to purchase largely in the market, which is considered an undesirable course to adopt.

We understand that the mission to Buenaventura on which Mr. Cross was, some months ago, sent by the Home Government to collect plants of the "Calisaya de Santa Fe" bearing Cinchona, is concluded, and that the plants, with a report on the *habitat* of this particular species of Cinchona, will shortly be sent to India.

On Saturday forenoon, Sir Richard Temple made a tour in the harbour in the yacht May Frere. The Caves of Elephanta, the Hog Island Lift, and the new Dock on the Elphinstone estate, were all visited by His Excellency.

The total subscriptions up to the middle of February to the Indian Famine Relief Fund amounted to Rs. 131,772, of which all but Rs. 24,813 had been disbursed to meet distress. The Secretary to the Madras Committee telegraphed, a short time ago, for more money; but at a meeting of the Executive Committee held in Calcutta on the 14th February, it was resolved to refuse the application because of the urgent needs of places much nearer than Madras. Actual and severe distress is now reported to be existing in and about Delhi, and the committee have placed Rs. 1,000 at the disposal of the Commissioner of Delhi.

On Friday night last a singular accident happened on the Eastern Bengal Railway. The train was carrying baggage and camp equipage and some invalided officers and soldiers. Near Hulsa, the passengers were startled by a loud explosion. When the train was stopped, it was found that the covered van containing the camp equipage was blown up, nothing but the iron frame and wheels being left. It is supposed that matches had been left in one of the soldier's great coats, and that having ignited by the oscillation of the train it had smouldered among the tents until at last the fire reached the ammunition. The result of the accident was that when the officers and soldiers reached their destination they had no tents, nor clothing except what they had on. Inquiries are being made by the Railway authorities.

Sir Joseph Fayrer, in his recent lecture before the Society of Arts, on deaths from snake-bite, advocated the creation of a special department, whose province it should be to kill snakes and wild beasts. The *Englishman* thinks a good name for the head of such a department would be "Extirpator-General of Wild Beasts." We wonder if native snake charmers would be much employed in the snake-destroying part of the department. It would be a blessing to the country if a few of these gentlemen could be employed in anything really useful.

The harvest of the winter crops is now going on in many parts of Bengal, and the outturn is generally reported as satisfactory. The prospects of a good mangoe crop have been damaged in many districts by showers of rain and high wind, but beyond the fact that the prices of rice continue very high, the district reports are generally favourable.

Europeans do not think much of native music, neither the squeaking pipes nor the rub-a-dub tom-toms, nor the ecstatic squalling of dancing girls awaking responsive sympathy in people accustomed to the harmonies of western civilization. At a meeting, however, in the Bengal Music School last week, at which medals were distributed for setar-playing, violin-playing, mridangar-playing, harmonium-playing, and singing, Father Lafont stated that the School had been the means of re-instating the classic music of Hindostan, which had recently received the enthusiastic praises of an Italian composer. There are more things in heaven and earth than philosophy dreams of, and one of these was a short time ago that native melodies could ever be appreciated highly by European composers.

With reference to G. O. 149 of 1876, it is notified that General Officers commanding divisions and districts are authorised to sanction the return to England of soldiers serving in India, when it is necessary they should accompany their wives in the exceptional case of insanity or very serious illness. When, however, staff non-commissioned officers are being dealt with, a reference must be previously made to the Adjutant General for the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The *Madras Mail*, referring to the recent proceedings at Nowsaree, says—"In replying to this His Excellency urged the Parsees, with that pious unction which seems to be ways at his command, to remember the moral precepts of their ancestors. Sir Richard's mind seems to theme with 'moral precepts' of the copy-slip order; and it is really a mercy that he makes so many opportunities of getting rid of what is not likely to be of much use to himself, and may perhaps do others no harm. When, however, Sir Richard achieves his present ambition of being made a peer, we hope he will take the appropriate title of Baron Pecksniff"? The *Madras Times* also attacks Sir Richard, with regard to his Famine Minute. The writer contends that no other man in India could have dared to prove the late famine a blessing to the people, says that no one asked him to deduce moral lessons from the famine, and that instead of doing so sackcloth and ashes would have become him better. The *Bombay Guardian* remarks:—With his usual complaisance, Sir Richard Temple accepted the invitation of the Parsees to be present at the consecration of a new Tower of Silence at Nowsaree. He made an address in which he recommended them to turn their attention to agriculture, to enter the native army, eschew extravagance, and closed by urging them never to forget the moral training which had been enforced by their religion from the earliest days. For our own part, we should be glad if in his next address to this worthy portion of our community our amiable Governor would drop a hint about the very large proportion of Parsees engaged in keeping liquor-shops.

The *Pioneer* publishes a long and appreciative review of Mr. J. M. Campbell's *Bombay Gazetteer*. "Mr. Campbell has well performed his editorial task. He is accurate and not too ambitious in detail, and yet does not sacrifice clearness to brevity." We cordially agree with our contemporary.

The long-neglected Sardah Canal project is to be taken up again at no distant date.

The appointment of Medical Officer for Kashmir for the present season has been given to Dr. Currie, of the 10th Bengal Cavalry.

It is said that Mr. W. S. Halsey, Officiating Commissioner of Inland Revenue, has been ordered to Ajmere, to assist in settling the Rajpootana salt affair.

The Bengal Government estimate of the quantity of rice in and around Calcutta in the first week of March is 18,34,915 maunds, of which 7¾ lakhs are available for export.

A long list of unclaimed packages on the Custom House wharf appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Thursday, signed by the Collector of Customs and dated the 2nd instant. Notice was also given "that the above will be sold if not cleared within the 23rd of February 1878," a date which had passed seven days before the date of the notice. That is an excellent way doing business.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab had proposed to visit the head-works of the Swat canal at Abassi, but it is not certain whether the pressure of other works will allow him to do this. Major Home, Joint Secretary, Irrigation Department, has been visiting the canal, the cost of which we understand is likely to be far higher than originally estimated. This, however, is nothing new in the annals of the Department Public Works.

It is a matter, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, worthy the attention of the military authorities, that Mountain Batteries manned by Europeans are in India subject to a rule, which render them every three years inefficient. It would hardly be believed by persons possessing ordinary common sense, and not aware of the power of routine, that the officers and men of these batteries are periodically changed, and their places supplied by Artillerymen whose term for transfer may have arrived, and who go from Garrison, Field, or Horse Artillery Batteries, to the service of a Mountain Battery. The result is as might be expected. The new men know nothing of the work. The training for a Mountain Battery is absolutely different to any other Artillery service, and for many months the battery is useless for active employment, while the gunners have to be taught to load and unload the mules by the native mule drivers. Lastly, the great requirement in such a battery is that the men should be thoroughly accustomed to hill climbing, and this it is obvious can only be the result of long and constant practice. Under the present system, when a battery becomes efficient, it is by the system of routine rendered practically useless.

The *Statesman* discusses the proposal to give the Bombay Government in exchange for the Central Provinces, and comes to the conclusion that the Central Provinces ought to remain as they are. "Is it nothing," it asks in something like the style of the minute written upon the subject by Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner, "that the seat of the Central Provinces is more than 500 miles away from Bombay; that about 100 miles of Berar territory intervene between the easternmost district of Bombay and the westernmost frontier of the Central Provinces, (except the narrow strip of Nimar which curves round towards, and just touches, a part of Khandeish). Then, again, the land revenue settlements and village tenures have been made on leases and principles unknown to, or considered objectionable, by Bombay. The administrative machinery is altogether different. Local laws, and orders having the force of law, are many and of long standing. A Governor sitting in Bombay would take the whole five years of his term of office to understand the Central Provinces before he could rule without fear of overturning the settled order of things, and if he ruled through his departmental Secretaries, the blunders of these gentlemen would in a few months show the serious nature of the change that had been accomplished. The distance alone might have suggested itself as a main objection. There are districts in the east and south and north of the province which would be close upon 1,000 miles from Bombay, while communication by rail would reach only half that distance, the remaining half, if ever ventured upon, would have to be traversed on the backs of—camels! Distance alone ought to make the Government pause before committing itself to a step of which the consequences may be very grave; but when to impracticable distances, we add all the differences of administrative system and working, the proposal is seen to be one which would require some far stronger reasons to justify it than the supposed necessity of compensating Bombay for the loss of Sindh." The *Pioneer* also opposes the transfer, principally on the ground that if it were effected Mahratta discontent would be introduced into the Central Provinces, which are at present free from it!—a most extraordinary reason, for we cannot see how the mere transfer of a form of government could induce an emigration either of Mahrattas or their sentiments to the Central Provinces.

In the course of a vigorous letter to his own paper upon the low state of the cultivators in Jhansie, Mr. Robert Knight supports an opinion we have frequently expressed, and latterly with more than usual vehemence, about the necessity there is for the Government of India taking the people more into its confidence before passing laws. Mr. Knight says:—

"We ought to take the land as we find it, said Munro, and not attempt to force what we think 'improvements' thereon. Who does not see, to-day, that this would have been true wisdom; and that it has been simply the absurd notion, that 'what they do in England' must be the right thing to do in India, that has been the real parent of our every difficulty and embarrassment concerning the land? The irritating memory is that while the great men who built up this Empire for the nation, saw clearly the mistakes into which their successors were in danger of falling, their warnings forgotten or unheeded, that might learn wisdom of a dull good man like——, or a clever charlatan like T——. Betrayed by them into mistakes that hardly admit of any remedy, and that have puzzled the wisest of the country, we see them sit down annually at the Council Board to decorate themselves with fresh honors, and to compliment each other upon their astonishing abilities and the singular devotion to duty—that have simply made their career a long disaster to the country. These reproaches would be idle if there were nothing to suggest in the way of reform. What we now want in India is some public body in which, however, it might be whole provinces of the country, we see them sit down forward for debate, in the presence of the Government itself. I can conceive of nothing more important in our circumstances, than the annual meeting of an Assembly, in which any member upon 'notice of motion given,' could bring forward 'the condition of Oudh' question, 'the state of the Central Provinces,' 'the Exchange question,' and the numerous other problems we have to solve. It is idle to suppose that a Government so absorbed as our own in the current work of the administration, should be able to initiate a discussion of the many questions that will be satisfactorily solved only by the growth of a well informed public opinion in the country concerning them. The Government, if wise, would itself recognize the necessity of creating some such Assembly, the main business of which at first, and perhaps for long afterwards, would be the full statement in the presence of the Government itself of questions that are not yet ripe for legislation and will never become ripe until we have all become more or less acquainted with their merits, and a sufficiently general conviction exists as to how they should be dealt with. The Assembly should be essentially a popular one, and might sit for four months every year in Calcutta. The suppression of all public life in India, and the concentration of all power and responsibility in the hands of a bureaucracy, have been far too prolonged under our rule, and the time has come when the Government should openly call the public into Council with itself. I do not think it in the least necessary, nor does it seem to me to be even desirable, that the Assembly should have any legislative powers. At all events, they should be subject to the absolute veto of the Government, if allowed. What we want is the responsibility that every where arises where a Government can be subjected to open interpellation as to its acts or omissions. The reform that such an Assembly if properly constituted, would work in this country, would be instantaneous and complete; while the Government itself would have the advantage of being excused action in difficult matters, until a clear and well-informed public opinion required it to move. The days for private Commissions of Inquiry, and consultations with closed doors on the great questions of our administration, have gone by for ever; and if the Government were wise, it would devolve a large share of its responsibility upon the public, by frankly asking it to sit in counsel with itself, upon the means, say, of redeeming Jhansi from its decay, or the Central Provinces from the calamities with which the late land settlement there plainly threatens them."

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE DECCAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I have lately returned from the famine districts where I have found almost famine prices still prevailing, and from the accounts I have received there is reason to believe that there is still great distress and suffering among the cultivators of some of the districts visited by the late famine. In order to give you an idea of the very hard and pitiable lot of these wretched beings, I mention here for your information some of the following facts that have come to my knowledge:—

"Whenever the sowing took place the crops grew high in some of the talookas, but in these the unseasonable and excessive rains altogether destroyed the early crops except here and there, and the late crops have been spoiled by blight and bad weather in the worst parts of the famine area.

"These helpless people have been living on grass when grass was green, and when the grass ceased to be green and was ripe, they began to live upon and are still living upon green grains. These grains are unhealthy and extremely poor as nourishing substances. This will make the people deteriorate in health as they are already deteriorating, and those that have survived the unfortunate comrades who have died, are no better than them and will soon follow them, especially if the Government presses for both years land revenue and for the advances they have made."

Under these circumstances you will agree with me in thinking that the time has arrived for Sir Richard Temple's Government to appoint a Commission to enquire into this matter, and exempt such persons from the payment of the land revenue for the last year, and in some cases even of the present year in addition, when it is known that the cultivators are not even in a position to buy the seeds for their lands, which was supplied to them by the Famine Relief Committee to the extent of about Rs. 50,000, which will cultivate about 80,000 acres of land.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS.

A NEW GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The traders of Bombay have been loudly protesting against officials not being taxed, but seemingly one very heavy tax that officials only have to bear has been overlooked. An energetic restless Governor continually scouring the districts with his A. D. C.'s, Doctor, &c. at his heels, who always expects to be put up wherever he goes by the local officials, causes no slight amount of expense to his honoured hosts, worse than any trade tax.

March 9. A VICTIM.

OBNOXIOUS TAXATION IN KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, MARCH 4.

A meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Kurrachee took place here yesterday afternoon to consider the very interesting question of taxation by means of octroi. We are getting quite learned here on the two questions, for such they are with us, of octroi and town duties. For years there has been in operation a system of levying town duties which has kept up the practice of imposing transit dues in a very objectionable form but with great profit to the Municipality. The Government of India, however, gave orders some months ago that these transit dues should be abolished and octroi, pure and simple, be substituted for them. The plan has hitherto been to allow merchants and dealers the option of either paying the whole of the duties according to schedule and to claim a refund on exportation or else to pay half the duties and give up all claim to refunds. The greater number paid the half duties, and the consequence has been that the Municipality has netted a large sum annually and the inhabitants have been comparatively free from taxation. Now that the Government of India has stepped in and ordered the demolition of this very pretty edifice, the Municipal Commissioners, as our Town Council of 30 is called, appointed a sub-committee to devise a new scheme in accordance with the wishes of Government, amply set forth in letters and resolutions which have been published here. The sub-committee went to work in December last, but have only just presented their report. They propose, instead of abolishing the whole of the town duties and levying a system of octroi, as desired by the Government, to double the town duties and allow refunds as low as Rs. 3 on all articles exported on which duty has been paid, the privilege of claiming refunds to extend over two years. The sub-committee consider that the result of their plan will be that only the articles consumed in the town will be charged with town duties. The position of the trade of the town, however, in respect to these town duties would be manifestly worse than it was before, besides being made subject to a most clumsy form of taxation. The sub-committee thus propose to levy Rs. 2, with the chance of getting Re. 1, and ignore altogether the intentions of Government which are clear enough to everyone else. The odd part of the business is that two of the merchants were on this sub-committee, one of whom was chairman. Yesterday the meeting of the commissioners took place to consider the report of the sub-committee. The native merchants and traders assembled in large numbers and filled the large room in Frere Hall where the meeting was held. Colonel Lambert, the President, took the chair, and proposed the adoption of the report just as it was. Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer, a very active Parsee commissioner, proposed that the discussion should be adjourned for a fortnight, and after a speech from a Mussulman pleader the point was carried by 13 to 10. After all the trouble the Government of India have taken to get rid of transit dues, it is astonishing that any one should propose to get rid of such dues by doubling their amount and avoiding the actual imposition of them by a liberal system of refunds, thus putting on a tax and then taking it off again. The Government of India ordered the abolition of transit dues to take place on 1st January, but here is March and nothing settled. The local Government threaten to do the business on their own account. In the new schedule are included "articles for slaughter," meaning bullocks, cows, calves, sheep, and goats, for each of which a fee has been charged hitherto of 6 annas, 4 annas, 2 annas, and 6 pies; these fees the sub-committee propose to make Rs. 2, 8 annas, 4 annas, and 2 annas. The butchers heard of this on Sunday last and forthwith refused to kill another bullock or sheep, and the consequence is that yesterday neither mutton nor beef were to be purchased, and a small fowl or duck, worth before 5 or 6 annas, sold for Rs. 1 and Rs. 2. We have come to a pretty pass with our municipal commissioners and their sub committee, and we certainly want some strong person to take a new broom and sweep them all away.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Mongolia, Captain A. Coleman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

For Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs Sanderson & child	Capt W A Roberts
Col and Mrs Hankin	Capt E J de Lantour
Mr H Hill	Mr and Miss Anderson
Mrs Massey	Dr J F P McConnell
Miss Knowles	Major Gstacre
Mr J Pratt	Major Fraser
Mr John Sinclair	The Rev A G Cane
Mr A W Murdoch	Lieut Col H T Butler
Mr M Durat	A Gentleman.

For Southampton.

Mrs J H Master and child	Mr Crossley
Mr Winslowe and child	Mr and Mrs Joseph
Mrs J H Master, child & infant	Mr and Mrs Moran
Mrs Wyndowe and child	Mrs Elliot
Col and Mrs Godby	Mrs A Stewart
Mrs A H Hilson, 2 children and infant	Mr J J Jackson
Mrs Miles	Mrs B Minors and 3 children
The Rev W A and Mrs Roberts and 9 children	Mr D P Cama
Mr and Mrs Chas. Macdonald, and 3 children	Mrs A G Lowis and 2 infants
Lady Meade and child	Mr Brennan
Mrs Moffett	Miss Edye
Major and Mrs White & infant	Major Corbyn's 2 children
Mr J Folliott Stokes	Mrs R Hill
Mrs Reynal's 5 children	Mr and Mrs Shearer and 3 infants
	Lieut Col and Mrs Stevens
	Mr Wm. Woodward
	Mr A W Darke.

For Venice.

A Gentleman	Mr G F Williar
The Earl of D Alkeith	Mr E F Whitney
The Hon Col Home	Mr A MacMillan
Mr and Mrs Morns & 3 infants	Mr A Mackintosh
Mr Strachey	Mr J M Dunbar.

For Suez—The Hon'ble Mr Justice Lindsay and Mrs Lindsay.

For Malta.—Mr and Mrs Whitworth.

For Aden.—Mrs Miller and 3 children.

Mr. Wills, having completed his dramatic version of the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' has now turned his attention to another English classic, and is engaged upon a version of the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' to be presented at the Polytechnic.

At a dinner given in the Agra Club last week, to an old station favourite, Mr. Smith, the great N. W. "Settlement" man, at which forty to fifty gentlemen were present, "the Regis that broke Gladstone's window," were toasted after "the Queen."

THE NEW TOWER OF SILENCE AT NOWSAREE.

CONCLUSION OF THE CONSECRATION CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

"Nowsaree-ward Ho!" has been during the last week the cry on the tip of every Parsee tongue in Bombay and Gujerat. Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta had done the most pious act in his life. He had built a Tower of Silence in Nowsaree, the place of his birth; and thither must every true Zoroastrian go to earn a character for piety by making an obeisance to the Tower and throwing in a coin or coins in proportion to his means. It is said that, according to the tenets of Zoroastrianism, a visit by a follower of that religion to a new Tower of Silence places a certain amount of piety to his credit in the book of the Recording Angel; and that the balance to his credit increases in arithmetical progression with the number of such visits he makes until, after the seventh visit, he may aspire with confidence to stand and cry "Open Sesame" at the gates of paradise. Seven such visits constitute, in the mind of the true Zoroastrian, an offering most acceptable to Heaven, similar in kind to that which, after the rejection of several other offerings, caused the portals of paradise to fly open to admit Moore's erring, disconsolate Peri. But if so much piety is attributable to mere visits to a Tower, the construction of a new one establishes for a Parsee a far higher claim to blissful immortality. We are told by the greatest expositor of human feelings—"'tis deeds must win the prize"; and, therefore, having heard of such a good deed done as the building of a Tower of Silence, there can scarcely be a Zoroastrian walking the streets of Nowsaree at present who is not "ravished with the whistling of a name"—the oft-repeated name of Nusserwanjee Tatta, who deserves, it is said, if he does not claim, to be considered the most favoured of God's creatures among the members of the Parsee community throughout the city of Nowsaree.

An account of the recent gay doings in the city, of its inhabitants, its past history, its traditional importance to the Parsees, &c., has already appeared in these columns. The present narrative is, therefore, confined to the proceedings of Friday the 8th inst., when the ceremony of consecrating the new Tower (which commenced on Tuesday last) was concluded, and the Tower was declared fitted for the reception of the dead according to the tenets and rites of Zoroastrianism. At a rough guess, the number of Parsees who visited the Tower before and after its consecration has been estimated at 20,000. Special trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway were worked on the evening of the 7th and the morning of the 8th inst. for the benefit of Parsees from Bombay, Bulsar, and Surat who wished to be present at the grand concluding ceremony of the consecration. A special train, under the personal superintendence of Mr. Duxbury, the General Traffic Manager, left Colaba at 8 p.m. on the 7th inst., stopping at Church Gate, Marine Lines, Churney Road, Grant Road, Bandora, Damaun, and Godwara stations in its passage to Nowsaree, and arriving at its destination at 3-15 a.m. on the 8th inst. with a freight of no less than 1,300 passengers. Another special left Surat at 6 a.m. on the 8th, arriving at Nowsaree an hour later with a large number of passengers from important places throughout Gujerat. A third special, which left Bulsar at 6-30 a. m. the same day, brought in at 7-40 a.m. a considerable number of pilgrims from Doongree, Billimora, and Ummulsar. These special trains were worked punctually to time-tables issued by the Traffic Manager, who, we learn, personally organised and supervised the minutest details in order to meet the extraordinary strain put upon the resources of his department, and succeeded in doing so in a manner which won him the gratitude of the bulk of the pilgrims at the same time that it must have added considerably to the revenue of the railway company. From a very early hour on Friday morning the 8th instant, much excitement, bustle, and some confusion reigned at the Nowsaree station in anticipation of the arrival of the specials. The road from the city to the station was filled along its entire length with carriages and pedestrians. By 2 a.m. a long array of bullock shigrams and hackeries had been drawn up opposite the main station entrance, but everything in the way of maintaining order among them was left to their own sweet will—the will of the drivers and of their bullocks too! The consequence was that as each special came in, the passengers found their egress from the station impeded by the carriages which, in the attempt to forestall each other, got interlaced among themselves and delayed thirsty passengers getting at a tea and coffee stall, which tempting stood within a few yards of them. Having at last escaped from the trammels of the carriages, the passeuger found himself in a portion of a road remarkable for its ruts and depth of dust, and soon after passing a railway level crossing and a curve in the road he fairly got into the main road to the city, which is a long way superior to the one left behind and is, moreover, bordered with lamp-posts. All the pilgrims had arrived at this city before 5 a.m., by which hour fixed for the grand ceremony. The dawn of day witnessed men, women, and children, superbly dressed, starting in the direction of the Towers of Silence, which are built on a small hill near the village of Veravur, about two miles distant from the city and four from the railway station. Converging from different parts of the city, and meeting near Khoorshed-varree which may be said to form the north-eastern boundary of Nowsaree, the pilgrims proceeded in the direction of the Towers by two roads. One of these is a private foot-road gradually rising in gradient until it reaches the level of the outer skirt of the Veravur hill. It is accessible to Parsees only, being protected by an ornamental gateway and flanked by wild plants and shrubs on each side, and is supported by masonry archways in parts which, during the monsoon, are filled with large sheets of water. The other is a public carriage road, which has been slightly improved by the Gaekwar Sircar since the foundations of the new Tower were laid exactly a year ago—namely, on the 8th March 1877. At the main gateway of the enclosure of the Towers is an irregular piece of rising ground on which stalls had been erected for the sale of sweetmeats, bon-bons, fruits, refreshments, sandalwood, &c., forming an *olla podrida* of things to satisfy both spiritual and corporeal wants. To the right hand of the gateway is a small shed that contained huge earthen chatties filled with water which the pilgrims used for washing their faces, hands, and feet; and having untied and retied the *koostee* and said certain prayers, they entered what they consider to be the sacred precincts of the Towers, within the enclosure wall, covering an area of some 30,000 square yards. There are already three Towers within the enclosure, one of which, the oldest, said to have been built three and a half centuries ago, exhibits an ominous crack extending from top to base, and which is therefore out of use. The new Tower faces the main gateway; and covered as it was all over with white cloth, it looked like a huge piece of rock shot up from the bowels of the earth—round at the top, with excrescences on all sides chiselled off, and with a proportionately large head like that of a monster of ante-diluvian times. Underneath that head is placed, due east, a small iron doorway reached by a long, sloping flight of stone steps, which afforded ingress into the Tower and was also covered over with a white cloth curtain. The Tower was, it may be stated, covered all over in order to prevent any impurity coming into contact with it, or anything impure being dropped into it by birds on the wing. The grand ceremony of Friday last was ushered in by minor ceremonies which commenced on Tuesday, the 5th, and were rehearsed on the 6th and 7th inst. They were these. Three pairs of priests, with a fourth pair acting as a relief-party, went down the deep central well of the Tower; and in front of trays full of fruit, flowers, milk, and liquors of varied colours, sat praying during the twenty-four hours of the day and night with short intermissions. They lived in a shed erected opposite the Tower, and were not at liberty to go out of the enclosure for fear of pollution by coming into contact with the professor of another religion. Extensive preparations had been made for the grand ceremony itself. The pilgrims—coming from the 1,800 Parsee houses in Nowsaree where they had temporarily put up, and from Bombay and places in Guzerat by rail, by *rechks*, or on foot—were accommodated under a mammoth *mandav* or marquee, covered white

MANCHESTER AND INDIA.

(*Times*, Feb. 15.)

A DEPUTATION from the associated committees of employers and workmen representing the public meetings held in the cotton manufacturing districts to secure the abolition of the Indian import duties on cotton goods and yarns, had an interview yesterday afternoon with Lord G. Hamilton at the India Office, in the absence of the Marquis of Salisbury, who, at the last moment, was summoned to attend a Cabinet Council.

The deputation consisted of Colonel R. Raynsford Jackson [Blackburn], R. Haworth, J. P. [Manchester], Alderman Bennett, J. P. [Manchester], R. Calvert, J. P. [Preston], John Iskrigge [Stockport], R. Hopwood Hutchinson [Blackburn], W. Goddington [Blackburn], Thomas [illegible] [Wigan], W. H. Fish [Blackburn], W. Leigh [illegible] of the Associated Federation of Operative [illegible] [Manchester], T. Birtwhistle [Secretary of the [illegible] Amalgamated Operative Weavers' Company], [illegible]cking [Secretary of the Cardroom Hands Operative Association], W. Kilner [Chairman of the North and North-East Lancashire Operative Spinners' Association, Preston], James Maads [Preston], T. Oldham [Secretary of the Weavers' Operative Association, Stockport], J. Fielden and R. Richardson [Secretary of the Spinners' Operative Association, Bolton], G. Marks [Secretary of the Spinners' Operative Association, Oldham], Joseph Watson [Secretary of the Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and joint Secretary to this Association], John Whalley [Secretary of the Operative Weavers' Association, Blackburn], Deputation of Association Committees—Messrs. Isaac Hoyle, G. Robinson, and Walter Haworth, representing members of the Manchester Exchange. Deputation from the Association for the Removal of Protection from Indian Manufactures—Messrs. J. Garnett, W. Veel, Elijah Helman, and John Thomson. The members of Parliament present were—Messrs. Hugh Birley, W. E. Briggs, T. H. Sidebottom, E. Hermon, J. K. Cross, W. Cunliffe Brooke, J. T. Hibbert, P. Rylands, J. Bright, E. Hardcastle, J. W. Holt, and W. J. Charley.

Mr. Birley, M. P., introduced the deputation.

Colonel Jackson, one of the largest manufacturers in Lancashire, then stated at some length the views which he and his colleagues had come to lay before the Government. His object, he said, was to explain why it was that, having hitherto always advocated the repeal of the import duties, they had now to propose an alternative course—namely, the imposition of an excise duty upon the production of the Indian mills. They made that suggestion with great unwillingness, because they were not in favour of excise duties, and would much prefer that the industries of India should be allowed, as they were now, to be developed without restriction of any kind, and to continue to enter the neutral markets of the world and our own without any disadvantage as compared with English made goods. They would be content that that state of things should go on if our goods were treated in precisely the same way in the Indian markets. But they did object to an unjust and protective import duty being levied, which was gradually handing over an important branch of English industry to India. Lord Northbrook, speaking upon the subject in that country in 1875, said he could not spare the £800,000 derived annually from those duties, and Sir J. Strachey, also while making a statement to the same effect, expressed a doubt whether he would have accepted the position which he occupied if he had not hoped to be able to deal with them in the way of reform. Again, at the end of 1877 Sir J. Strachey had a Bill before the Legislative Council of India—the Famine Budget and his declaration then was still more adverse to the hopes which the advocates of abolition entertained. He knew that the Government of India had a difficult task to perform in relieving successive famines, culminating in the disastrous one of last year, and that it had the courage to make provision for a famine insurance fund. So far as the Indian Government had done that, the prospect of relief from the import duties was, of course, brought nearer, and he was prepared to admit that he did not agree with those who took a gloomy view of the finances of India. The debt of India was scarcely more than double its revenue, while ours was ten times more than our revenue, and the average debt of the other States of the world which were solvent seven times greater than their income. So far, therefore, as the special action of the Government of India with reference to the famine and its revenue were concerned, he might hope that we would have at no remote date some relief. Sir J. Strachey, however, had embarked in an alteration which was of very great importance to India, in which he hoped he would succeed—the equalization of the Salt Duties; but there was no doubt that in order to carry out to their proper issue the great changes which he proposed, he would have to sacrifice some of his revenue, and there were other circumstances which rendered it peculiarly necessary that the protective duties in question should be dealt with at once. Since 1876 the number of spindles in India had doubled, and the Bombay spinners had made good a position of rivalry with us in China and Japan, where we had formerly exclusive possession of the markets. That being so, it was only the extreme necessity of the case that induced the manufacturers of Lancashire to ask for the imposition of an excise duty. They would very much prefer to see the import duties gradually abolished, and if the Government would take immediate steps to remove even 1 per cent. of those duties, proceeding at that rate annually, he should not ask them to resort to a course which might probably cause some dissatisfaction in India. A great many objections had been raised to the imposition of an excise duty. One of these objections was based on the idea that such a duty was not in harmony with the principles of Free Trade, but there was an important duty on silver manufactures which was countervailed by a stamp duty, as well as an import duty on spirits which was counterveiled by an excise duty, and if that practice was contrary to the principles of Free Trade then he presumed we were not really freetraders in this country. [Hear, hear.] There was another objection raised, which probably might have some weight with Lord Salisbury, and that was that it would be impossible to reach with an excise duty the hand manufactures of India. Now, he did not propose anything of the kind, but even if the objection had any practical importance it would be no more logical, he maintained, that the mill industry of India should be placed at a disadvantage with its hand manufactures than that the mill industry of England should be placed at a disadvantage with both the mill and the hand industry of that country. [Hear, hear.] The *Bombay Gazette*, he might add, had written a powerful article in favour of the view which he advocated, and Sir G. Campbell had declared in a speech to his constituents that in his opinion an excise duty was the only way out of the difficulty. It might, he said, also ease the manufacturers of Lancashire were coming before the Government with an unnecessary complaint, when it was borne in mind that the exports to India had increased of late, but it so happened that our trade to all parts of the world had been for some time past in a most unsatisfactory state. But there were very few markets which took goods of the same staple character as India, and when there was a large accumulation of those goods in stock it became necessary to force them forward at any price. He might state as a fact that he could not stop his own works at a less cost than £10,000 a year, so that if he could by shipping goods lose, under that amount, and keep his workpeople together, it would be more to his advantage to do so than to stop the works altogether. He could assure the Government that trade in Lancashire was extremely bad; but all he asked for was justice and fair play, both to India and England, and he hoped, therefore, the noble lord at the head of the Indian Department would see his way to adopt one of the two suggestions which he had made. [Cheers.]

Mr. Whalley, as the representative of the operatives, expressed similar views.

Mr. J. Thompson, in presenting a memorial from the Manchester Association of Merchants on the subject, observed that those by whom it was signed did not wish in any way to hamper the Government, and that, while they earnestly desired that the import duties might be repealed, they only asked if that were found impossible that some other remedy might be provided for the state of things of which they complained.

A memorial signed by 1,417 bankers and other persons of position, and which, it was stated, had laid on the table of the Manchester Exchange for signature only two days, was also presented, praying for relief.

Mr. Hibbert, M.P., adverting to the objection that if an excise duty were imposed it would be levied on the poorer classes in India, said it was well known that the Indian manufacturers got about 5 per cent. of the import duties, while an excise duty would go into the Treasury. What, he might add, he understood the deputation wanted was that the Government should now get out of the region of promises and enter upon that of performance. Some steps, he hoped, would shortly be taken in that direction. [Hear.]

Lord G. Hamilton said he had listened with great attention to the representations which had been made to him, and he would take care they were duly brought under the notice of Lord Salisbury. But as the gist of Mr. Jackson's speech consisted in making a specific proposal to impose an excise duty on the manufacture of cotton goods in India, he thought it right, in order to prevent any misconception, to state what were the opinions of his noble friend on that particular point. He believed his noble friend and himself were the first two Ministers who had ever publicly announced it to be the intention of the Indian Government to reduce and ultimately to abolish the import duties on cotton as soon as the exigencies of the Indian revenue would admit of that step being taken. [Hear hear.] It there was a little natural impatience displayed by those interested in the subject at the postponement of the realization of that promise, it was, he could not help thinking, only fair to the Indian Government to say that they had had greater financial difficulties to deal with than any previous Government had to encounter. [Hear, hear.] The statement of Lord Salisbury was that he would take every step in his power to reduce the import duties, but he did not undertake to impose any additional taxation for the purpose. The Government were able to concur in the object which the manufacturers of Lancashire had submitted to their consideration, and they were able to concur, looking at the matter entirely from an Indian point of view. It was because they believed that it would be for the benefit of India that those duties should be done away with that they had pronounced themselves to be in favour of their reduction. He here the Government had been in the position of being able to agree with the advocates of abolition in the application to India of sound economic principles and a sound fiscal system. But the proposal which was now made was somewhat different, although Mr. Jackson seemed to think it was quite in harmony with the principles of free trade, which might be so, or not, but a very distinguished free trader had expressed a contrary opinion very confidently in strong language, if strong language were to be taken as a proof of confidence. Be that as it might, the object of the Government throughout had been to relieve the pressure of what was practically a necessary of life in India, and it was quite clear that to impose an excise duty on the mills of Bombay would not in any way accomplish that object. There was, in his opinion, then, only one justification for such a proposal as that of Lord Salisbury, and that was that we should look on those import duties as part of the permanent income of the Indian Government. If the proposal were adopted, the immediate result would be that the total revenue derived from the duty on cotton goods in India would be increased, and the more it was increased the greater would be the difficulty in reducing or abolishing it. So far, therefore, from achieving the object which the Government had in view, he believed the imposition of such an excise duty would have the opposite effect. Again, there was the great practical objection that it would be impossible to impose the duty on hand-looms. Mr. Jackson, it was true, did not think it necessary to do so; but if it was not levied on hand-looms then there would be a protection to those looms against competition from steam mills, and such a proceeding would be a protection to those looms against competition from steam mills, and such a proceeding would certainly be contrary to the principles of Free Trade. It would not, therefore, on behalf of Lord Salisbury, hold out any hope that he would accept the suggestion to impose an excise duty. As to the depressed condition of the cotton trade, to which Mr. Whalley had referred, he might observe that he had before him some figures which showed that during the first eight months of this year the imports into India were 13 per cent. over the corresponding period of the preceding year, the value being 9 per cent. greater. Mr. Jackson, he had no doubt, to a certain extent, accounted for that increase, but it was, nevertheless, he thought, clear that the depression spoken of was not so much due to a falling off in the imports to India as to a decrease of consumption elsewhere. As for the pledges of the Government on the subject, he need, he hoped, hardly assure the deputation that they were *bond fide* pledges, and it was very satisfactory to find that at the present moment the two Ministerial exponents of the financial policy of the Government of India—Lord Lytton and Sir J. Strachey—were thoroughly in accord with Lord Salisbury, so that he hoped his noble friend might be in a position to redeem his promises sooner than Mr. Jackson seemed to suppose. These were, however, just now great practical difficulties in the way, and he believed that if the proposal to impose an excise duty were adopted the result would be indefinitely to postpone the abolition of the import duties. It was mainly on that ground than he could not hold out any prospect that Lord Salisbury could adopt the proposal. He would, however, in the future, as he had done in the past, use all the influence he possessed to promote the common object which they all had in view. [Cheers.]

The deputation then withdrew.

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